(MR. SPEAKER.)

the 20th January 1954 at the conclusion of business of the day.

Now the Voting on Demands for Supplementary Grants for the year 1953-54.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER FOR HOME AND INDUSTRIES *Re*: REPLY TO QUESTION No. 551.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—Sir, with your permission I would like to make a small statement by way of a corrected reply which I have given on the floor of the House regarding question No. 551.

551ನೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ 15-1-1954ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ವೈ. ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರಯ್ಯನವರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಜವಾಬು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಹೊಸ ಹಲ್ಲರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಬರೆದಿದೆ, ಅವರಿಂದ ಜವಾಬು ಬಂದಕೂಡಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಆರ್ಡರು ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಜವಾಬು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಆಗಲೇ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಲೈಸನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ಆರ್ಡರು ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ನನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸಗಳ ಗಲಾಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜವಾಬು ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಬಂದಾಗ ನಾನು ಊರಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಆ ದಿವಸ ಹಾಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರ್ಮಿಷನ್ ಬಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಲ್ಲರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಆರ್ಡರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS 1953-54.

DEMAND No. 1—LAND REVENUE.

MR. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

The first cut motion stands in the name of Sri J. Mohamed Imam.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Sir, I am not moving the first cut motion because the Finance Minister is not here.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This relates to 'Land Revenue'. The Finance Minister's presence is not necessary.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Anyhow, I am not moving it because I wanted to ask for some very important information regarding financial matter.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಮಾದಯ್ಯ (ನಂಜನಗೂಡು—ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು).—A point of clarification, Sir. ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ಮೇಲಿನ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಈ ದಿನ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—After 15 minutes I will be in a position to tell you. Of course, I will consult the House and tell you. Meanwhile you can give your own suggestion.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Mysore City North).—Half the demands may be taken up today and the remaining half tomorrow.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There are 14 cut motions. Half of them today and the other half tomorrow. That means......

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It is not a question of cut motions. Half the number of demands may be taken up today.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is what I am saying. We will proceed up to "Rural Development".

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Sir, I rise to a point of order. I maintain that it is the privilege of this House that when a demand is moved, it is quite necessary that the Minister concerned must be present. We do expect some reply, now we are taking up the demand under Land Revenue and we expect that the Land Revenue Minister to be present. So I submit, that the Minister who handles the subject must be present. The Home Minister is present now and so we can take up that demand with which he is concerned.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We have not adopted such a procedure so far.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—But I am raising the issue now.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Perhaps such an occasion did not arise till now. Your point is quite relevant; I see that. But the difficulty is, since both the Houses are sitting simultaneously, the presence of the Minister concerned is also required in the other House. Both the Finance Minister and the Revenue

Minister are there to answer questions. That is what I am told. We are going department by department......

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Anyhow, it is a serious matter to be considered; either the Houses must meet at different times or the Ministers concerned must give greater attention to the work that is being carried on in this House, because this House is more important; and is a sovereign body.

*Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—May I submit, Sir, last time, during the Budget session, you were pleased to allow Ministers to answer cut motions even though the Ministers are not in charge of the particular portfolios? If my Hon'ble friend agrees that it is joint responsibility, any reply that I may give will certainly be for and on behalf of all my colleagues. I do not think that there need be any particular grievance like the oneput forth by the Hon'ble Member. Of course, I can appreciate the point. Probably, the Hon'ble Member means that the portfolio Minister will be thoroughly conversant with the subject having an intimate knowledge of it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is his point.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—But if the absence of that Minister is due to unavoidable reasons, I think, if you are statisfied that the reason is unavoidable, there may not be any particular difficulty in allowing another Minister to answer. Anyhow I bow down to the ruling and I leave the matter in your hands.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—The Hon'ble the Home Minister could have gone to the Upper House and the concerned Minister could have been present here today.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Home Minister may not have any questions relating to his department.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sir, today the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue is in charge of legislative measures in the other House and therefore his presence there is found to be absolutely necessary.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA (Channagiri).—We have no objection to make some adjustment. Since the Revenue Minister is not here, the cut motions pertaining to his department may be taken up sometime later.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN (Chamarajpet).—If the meetings of one House are conducted in the morning and the other in the afternoon, it would be better probably.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ಸಾಗರ—ಹೊಸನಗರ).—ಈಗತಾನೇ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಗೃಹಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಈಗಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ joint-responsibility ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗ ಅದನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿ ಇತರರೂ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ?

Mr SPEAKER.—That need not be answered.

*Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Sir, the point that was raised by the Leader of the Opposition was that this is a sovereign body and so priority or preference should be given by the Ministry to this House and the members of the Cabinet should be present to answer questions or reply to the points raised by the Opposition or by the other members of this House. It is not desirable that they should plead their inability to be present here because they have to be present in the Upper House. The Upper House is a secondary chamber and the Lower House should be given all priority and also there is a question of privilege, question of breach of privilege. (*A Voice*: That is your point of view.) I object to that.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let us not go into issues like which House is superior to the other; we need not enter into all these matters. I have already placed the motion before the House so far as this demand is concerned. So let us proceed with this demand. There are four cut motions. The first one not being moved, Sri B. V. Narayana Reddy is not here and I do not think he will be coming. Besides, that cut motion is not admissible because it relates to the whole State, whereas the demand is limited to Bellary District only. Similarly, Sri Gopal Gowda's cut motion is admissible So there remains only one cut motion in the name of Sri J. Mohamed

(MR. SPEAKER.)

Imam. One Hon'ble Minister is present in the House and if his answer is not satisfactory, we will then consider what other procedure we can think of adopting later on. And so I request Sri Mohamed Imam to move his cut motion.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Regarding Sri B. V. Narayana Reddy's cut motion, if it is not admissible under this demand, I may be permitted to move it under its proper demand if any other member is authorised to move it. I would like to state that last year such a procedure was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—But his cut motion is not admissible at all for the reasons stated by me already.

REMISSION IN THE AFFECTED PARTS OF KUDLIGI TALUK.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).–Sir, I move my cut motion No. 2, which is as follows:—

> "That the demand under the head '7. Land Revenue' for Rs.27,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to urge the necessity of giving remission in the affected parts of Kudligi Taluk)."

This is an extra privilege conferred on us by the merger of Bellary District, to plead for the affected taluks in the transferred area. The whole of last year there was failure of rainfall and consequently the entire crops failed. As a result of representations from the ryots to give them some relief, a promise was held out, to give them remission, and the collection of land revenue was suspended. But orders have been issued to the effect that the land revenues for the previous year as well as for the current year, should be collected in one lumpsum. This has proved a great hardship as every ryot has to pay two years' assessment at one and the same time, contrary to the assurance that the Government would give some remission. If they had continued under the Madras Government they would have got some remission, and as a result of the transfer, that remission has been denied. So, the order of Government to collect land revenue of both the years has been working as a great hardship and it is quite necessary to give remission of land revenue of the previous year.

I want to submit that the procedure or the system adopted there for collection of land revenue is different from what it is in Mysore State. Usually the collection of land revenue commences at a time when it is very difficult for the ryots to pay the assessment. I think it commences from the month of January. The authorities are insisting that the entire amount should be paid in two instalments whereas in other districts of Mysore it is collected in four instalments. So the same principle as is applied here must be applied in Bellary and instructions should be issued that the land revenue should be collected in four instalments as against two or three. Anyhow many patels and shanbogues who wield greater powers there are insisting that the entire revenue should be paid in two instalments.

The present practice is to collect land revenue from the month of February or March (*A Voice*: February) and in four instalments. In fact this period corresponds to the harvest of cotton and other commercial crops which enables ryot to sell his produce and give the land revenue. But in Bellary the entire amount should be paid within March in two instalments, and it is such a period when the ryots have no money, no facility, to pay. So I beg to submit three points: firstly, the hardship caused by the collection of land revenue for two years' at one and the same time must be avoided because to pay two years' revenue is a great hardship and the suspension of collection there during the last year in anticipation of remission has worked to the prejudice of the ryots. So, it is necessary to give relief and remission of the collection of revenue for the year 1953–54. Secondly, the period of collection must be adjusted as it is in the Mysore State. Thirdly, revenue must be collected in four instalments. I submit these three points for the consideration of the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved :

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sir, it is true that the Government of Madras granted remission in 138 villages of Kudligi taluk last year, *i.e.*, in 1952. We have received certain proposals from the Revenue Commissioner regarding postponement of collection of arrears during this year and they are under the consideration of Government.

I have noted the points raised by my friend with regard to instalments that will have to be paid and the period through which the instalments have to be paid and the undue hardships that may be caused if they are asked to pay two years' land revenue at one and the same time. These are matters which will be considered by the Government as early as possible and orders will be issued. I hope with this assurance my friend will withdraw the cut motion.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I seek the leave of the House to withdraw the cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now the main demand is before the House.

*Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Sir, I want to oppose the entire demand. In Bellary District, as we are all aware, there was famine and distress in the areas affected for two to three years and people have become impoverished. They are not in a position to pay instalments due to Government in respect of Takavi and land improvement loans granted to them. I understand that the Revenue Officers in Bellary District are urging the poor ryots to pay the revenue. They are not in a position to pay the instalments and in spite of repeated representations made by them to postpone collections by a year, no definite answer has been given and no relief has been forthcoming so far to them. I therefore urge the Government to immediately consider the propositio and extend all help and relief to these people.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ಸಾಗರ—ಹೊಸನಗರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ನಂತರ ಈ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್ಸ್ ಇಡುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಏರ್ಪಾಡಿಗೂ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್ಸ್ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಬ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್‌ರ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆಫೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಆಫೀಸ್ ಈ ಎರಡು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್ಸ್ ಹಂಚಿ ಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಕಳೆದ 35-36 ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸರ್ವೇ ಸೆಟ್ಲ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ದಿನ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ ರೈಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫೀಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಅಂದರೆ ಆಗ ಸರ್ವೇ ನಡೆದಾಗ ಸರ್ವೇ ನಂಬರುಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಿಭಕ್ತ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ನಂಬರುಗಳನ್ನು—ಸಬ್ ನಂಬರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲತಃ ಇದ್ದ ನಕಾಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಬ್ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ನಮೂದಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸರ್ವೇ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಏನಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾಜರುಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳತೆ ಆದಾಗ ತಮ್ಮ day-bookನ ಆಧಾರದಿಂದ ಖಾತೇ ನಂಬರುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಜನರ ಸಾಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇಂತಹ ಸರ್ವೇ ನಂಬರು ಇಂತಹವರಿಗೇ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡದೆಯೇ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರ ಸರ್ವೇ ನಂಬರು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಹೋಗಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್ ನಡೆದಿದೆ.

1-30 P.M.

ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಈಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ತಕರಾರುಗಳು ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾಯಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಈಗ ಸರ್ವೇ ಆಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದವು. ಸರ್ವೇ ಆಗದೇಯಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಭೂಮಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು ಇನಾಂ, ಜೋಡಿ, ಜಹಗಿರಿ ಇಂತಹ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಅವನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣ ಸರ್ವೇ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಈ ಇನಾಂ, ಜೋಡಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ರದ್ದಾಗತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಸರ್ವೇ ಆದನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ನಕಾಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಓಣಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನದಿಪಾತ್ರಗಳು ಕಲ್ಲುಬಾಂದುಗಳು, ಕಾಡು, ಗೋಮಾಳ, ಕೆರೆ ಅಂಗಳ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವು ಕಾಲಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಖಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಉಳುಮೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಇವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಇವತ್ತು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು, ಯಾವ ಸರ್ವೇ ನಂಬರಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.)

ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚುವುದೇ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಕಾಲುದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಓಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಓಣಿಗಳೇ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಲೆಮಂಡೆ ಒಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಜಗಳಗಳಾಗುವುದು ಉಂಟು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವುಗಳೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಎಂದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಬ್ರೀಚ್ ಆಗಿ, ಹಾಳುಬಿದ್ದು ಅನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ವೇಳೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೇಳಿದವರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದೂ ಉಂಟು. ಆ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವೇಳೆ ಕೆಲವು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಉಳುಮೆಮಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಇದೆ. ಆರ್ಬಿಟ್ರರಿ ಆಗಿ ಯಾರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಹಾಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಂಥಾ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಹಾಗೆ ಆ ಭೂಮಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಈ ಸರ್ವೇ ಸೆಟ್ಲ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಏನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಸಮರ್ಪಕತೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ಕಾರಣಾಂತರದಿಂದ, ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇವೆ. ಅವಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದೇ ಕಂದಾಯ ಇದೆ. ಭೂಮಿ ಹಸನಾಗಿ, ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಖುಷ್ಕಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ತರಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ಬಾಗಾಯಿತಿಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಮೊದಲು ಏನು ಸೆಟ್ಲ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಈ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಈ ಸೆಟ್ಲ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತೆ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳದ ಜನರನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ನಿಗದಿಯಾದ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡುತ್ತೇರಿ. ಸಬ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿದಮೇಲೆ R. R. ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸ್ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಒಂದು ಸ್ವತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಯಿತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ದಾಖಲು (enter) ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಅನೇಕ ತಿಂಗಳು, ವರ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಗದೇ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇರುವುದೂ ಉಂಟು. ಮ್ಯುಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಜು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಂಬರು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂದರ್ಭಬಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅದು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜನರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ನ್ಯೂನತೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ವೇಳೆ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಉಳುಮೆಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. T.T. ಅಂತ, ತಕರಾರು ತಖ್ತೆ ಅಂತ ಅನೇಕ ವೇಳೆ ಖಾಯಂ ಆಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆದದ್ದು ಉಂಟು ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಇಷ್ಟಬಂದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಬಿಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಈ ಒಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೂಡ ಅವರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲೇ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಇದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಕರಾರು ತಖ್ತೆ ಅಥವಾ T.T. ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳುಮೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದು ಕಾಡು ಆಗಿರಲಿ, ಕೆರೆ ಅಂಗಳ ಆಗಿರಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹೊಳೆ ದಡ ಆಗಿರಲಿ, ಇನ್ನಾವುದಾದರೂ ಭೂಮಿ ಆಗಿರಲಿ, ಆ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಾಧುವಾದದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಘರ್ಷಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಹಾನಿ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತವಾರಿ, ಸರ್ವೇಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇನ್‌ಟೇನ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರ ಒಂದು ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಟೆನೆನ್ಸಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪಹಣಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಗೇಣಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಏನಿದೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಮೊದಲೇ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಗೇಣಿ ಜಬಾನ್ ಮಾತಿನ ಮೇಲೆ, ಎಂದರೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಮಾತಿನಮೇಲೆ ತಲೆತಲಾಂತರದಿಂದ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡುಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಪಹಣಿ ಬರೆಯುವುದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಪಹಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸರ್ವೇ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳುಮೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಗೇಣಿದಾರರು ಯಾರು, ಜಮೀನುದಾರರು ಯಾರು ಅಂತ ಬರೆಯುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇದೆ. ಪಹಣಿ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಕೂಡ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಈ ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಬಿಡಿಸುವ ಆಶೆಯಿಂದ ಜಮೀನ್‌ದಾರರು ಕೆಲವು ವೇಳೆ ಪಹಣಿ ಬರೆಯುವ ಶ್ಯಾನುಭೋಗರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ವಶಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ತಾವು ಆ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವತಃ ಸಾಗುಮಾಡದೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೇ ಸಾಗುಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಅಂತ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಬರೆಯಿಸಿರುವ ನೂರಾರು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ಇದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಪಹಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾದ ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಇಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಇವತ್ತು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟಬಂದರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಹಣಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಮೂಲ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಪತ್ರ ಪಹಣಿ ಏನಿದೆಯೋ ಅದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಅನೇಕರು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪಹಣಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿವರಗಳು ದೊರಕುವ ಹಾಗೆ, ಮುಂಬೈ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಹಣಿ ಬರೆಯುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪಹಣಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಸಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಒಂದು ಶುದ್ಧವಾದ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಒಂದು ಸಮಂಜಸವಾದ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ಈ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T. Narsipur).—Sir, I wish to oppose this Demand on the following grounds: No.1 is that it was customary to book charges of land revenue collection under '7 Land Revenue' and here in the Supplementary Budget under (c) charges of collection has been included so far as it relates to the transferred territory. No. 2 is the demand for municipal surveys...

Mr. SPEAKER.—It comes under "District Administration."

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.-The practice in Mysore State is to book it under '7 Land Revenue'.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That practice has been changed.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Page 54 gives it. Charges to Shanbhogues is brought under '7 Land Revenue'. 22 lakhs is booked 'under '7 Land Revenue'. And next thing is about this maintenance of municipal and union surveys. I do not exactly know what it meant by this municipal and union surveys. Such an item is not seen usually in the State of Mysore and I would like to know from the Government the need for continuing these things. And the third thing that I wanted to object to is that religious institutions have been shown under Land Revenue whereas they should strictly come under Muzrai. I do not know why they should come under Land Revenue. There is also the figure transferred to Zamindari Abolition Fund. The explanatory note under this demand does not at all give us any idea of the percentage that we have to contribute to transfer every year to Zamindari Abolition Fund and now, as it is, what is the Zamindari Abolition Fund that you are inheriting from the Madras State? It is not possible for us to know how it is done. But anyway a lumpsum amount of Rs. 1,000 is asked. It is not explained why it is taken.

The Explanatory Note does not say that this is an amount provided as token grant. Then, I could have understood it. It is not also explained why they have allotted only Rs. 1,000 and it does not also say how much we inherited from Government of Madras. Therefore, I want to know from Government how they were able to arrive at the several items. If they have incurred any charge on collection, I want to know under what head they have booked the expenditure.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Can the Home Minister meet his points ?

*Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I must confess I am not able to answer so far as the technical points that have been raised are concerned. I think I should leave it to my Hon'ble colleague to say on what basis this budget has been prepared. I do not want to hazard a reply because it is of a technical nature.

So far as Sri Mulka is concerned, I have looked into it and I have found that Sri Mulka is overstating the fact.

Mr. SPEAKER.—His name is Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy. (*Laughter*).

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.-So far as my Hon'ble friend Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy is concerned, my friend Sri Sivappa has already made some reference and I do not want to say it again. What I feel is, I earnestly request him not to overstate cases. So far as Bellary is concerned, I assure that the Government are always prepared to consider their case most sympathetically and it is not the desire nor the intention of the Government not to give adequate relief whenever it is called for. My friend should not at the same time forget that Bellary area has been a deficit area, but any relief that is legitimately due to them is given. It would not be all right to say that everything is bad and nothing is given. There are other parts in the State which are equally affected, if not worse, so far as distressed conditions are concerned. Whatever that we do to these parts, will be done to Bellary also.

My Hon'ble friend Sri Gopala Gowda has made certain valuable suggestions about the mutation proceedings about *pahani* account and all that. There is much force in what he says. So far as these suggestions are concerned, they will certainly receive the utmost consideration by Government and they will be examined and suitable action will be taken on each point on its own merit.

*Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—On a point of clarification. The Hon'ble the Home Minister replied to my speech which I made the other day. He did not meet any point that I raised. I did not want the Government to pour showers of money on Bellary district. I wanted the extension of collection of arrears with regard to Takavi and Land Revenue loans.

(Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.)

He referred to Sri Sivappa calling me as 'Andhra Ambassador'. I do not know why he made such an irrelevant reply.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I will have to say that so far as relevancy of the reply is concerned it is for you to decide. I am sure that I say generally nothing irrelevant. I thought that was the only proper reply that was due to the Hon'ble Member.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Regarding relevancy, we will leave it to the Chair.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I submit that this Demand may be postponed till the Minister comes. We may go to Forest Demand because the Minister for Forest is here.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I submit, if that can be postponed until my colleague comes, there are other Demands...

Mr. SPEAKER.—But, further difficulties will arise if we do so. Members will raise similar objections in future.

(Minister for Revenue entered the House at this stage.)

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—So far as the maintenance of Municipal and Union Surveys are concerned, I wish to say that these are the works which are going on now. Only that area is brought in here. In the matter of survey and other works, this staff will have to be maintained. The lands in the municipal area will have to be surveyed. There are Union Panchayet Boards.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—So far as it relates to the Union Survey, there are only two Municipalities in the several taluks and the rest of them are Panchayets. The survey is carried on by the Revenue Officers and they are paid by the Revenue Department.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—The set-up is quite different there from what it is here.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—That is the object of putting the question. What is the set-up?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—They are not paying commission that we are paying here—commission for food procurement. They are monthly paid staff.

2 P.M.

ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಂಶವನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ set-upಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ set-upಗೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಅವನ್ನು ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಹೊಂದುವ ಹಾಗೆ adopt ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ಇನ್ನೂ ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ತಪ್ಪಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ವಿನಂತಿ.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Patels and Shanbhogues are paid monthly. What we want to know is whether provision has been made for the payment of their pay and if so, under which head? Otherwise, you will have to bring another supplementary grant next time beore us. They are all paid staff. Please find out where it is included, whether under the head '25. General Administration' on page 16; or whether it is included under 'B. Taluk Establishment-Pay of Establishment.'

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I think I am inclined to agree with the Hon'ble Member that it is included under item No. 21 'Pay of Establishment—Other Establishment'.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Anyhow there is confusion. I request the Hon'ble Minister to verify and let us know before the Appropriation Bill is taken up.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—If it had been included in an explanatory note, it would have been all right.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—If I may be permitted to explain, Sir, you will notice that on page 16, in columns 2 and 3, 'Taluk Establishment—Pay of Officers and Pay of Establishment—Other Establishment, *i.e.*, Taluk Establishment and then just above that in 'A' there is 'General Establishment—Pay of Officers and pay of Establishment'.

All this refers to Revenue Department. The amount covered is Rs. 4,47,000 for the seven taluks. Then there is item No. 9. 'Treasury Establishment-Pay of Establishment, Pay of Officers' and all that ; D.A. has been worked out ; there are also, you will note on page 4, in column 4, items 12 and 17 - High Price and Dearness Allowance are also calculated along with salaries. This is Taluk Establishment and also District Establishment. It includes all that.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—I will verify. About Zamindari Fund I do not know. I will get information later on.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—You must be ready with all information.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—Many of the records we have not received. That is the difficulty.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—As a matter of fact, Rs. 1,93,000 is the pay of Establishment under 'Other Establishment'. I made enquiries of the Deputy Commissioner and he was good enough to explain to me that in Mysore the village officers are paid potgi whereas in Bellary they are paid salary. That is why an item of one lakh is shown there.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—A single entry about all this in the explanatory note would have convinced us. That is all the point.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—When you state 'Taluk Establishment' it comes to that.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The explanation is quite satisfactory.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Chair to Rule 146.—

"(1) The matter of every speech must be directly relevant to the matter before the Assembly;

(2) A member while speaking must not:

(*a*) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending ; or

(*b*) make a personal charge against a member; or

* * *

(*d*) utter reasonable, seditious, defamatory or unparliamentary words ; or"

I take objection, under Rule 146 (1), (2) (*b*) and (*d*), to the speech made by Hon'ble Home Minister. I leave it to the Chair to decide.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What was the charge he made against any member ?

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—He made a charge against me. The charge was that Sri G. Shivappa while speaking on the Motion of Thanks the other day, made mention that Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy was an Andhra Ambassador. Though the Home Minister did not refer to me in these words, he said "I do not want to refer to what Sri Sivappa said." He meant this one only.

*Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—You want me to state something by implication.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—Then there was no need for you to make a reference to Sri Sivappa which is unconcerned with this.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I will presently show the relevancy if you will kindly permit me, Sir.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—I made a specific point of issue and that was regarding postponement of collections.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—The relevancy is this. In my opinion the Hon'ble Member exaggerated certain things referring to Bellary District, and went so far as stating that there were no rains there, and that everything was bad. It was only in the sense that he was exaggerating the things that I made that reference. I know my limitations and I am expected to know the rules and I need not be told that I should be in the realm of relevancy. I never meant, and I would be the last man to say, anything about him and if I have said it, I would be the last man to deny it.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—Sir, I leave it to the Chair.

Mr. SPEAKER.—From the explanation given by the Hon'ble Minister, are you satisfied Sri Srinivasa Iyengar ?

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I am satisfied.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now the main demand is before the House.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—We are formally opposing all the demands till we get a proper explanation from the Government because we want to oppose the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—How many cut motions are relevant, you will see. Now the question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Land Revenue' ".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Demand No. 2.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Sir, I want your ruling on the matter.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He has offered an explanation. Are you not satisfied with that ?

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—I am not satisfied. But I will leave it to the Chair.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is all right. He has understood you and has explained the position. Now next Demand No. 2.

DEMAND No. 2—STATE EXCISE.

8. STATE EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved.—

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,600 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'State Excise'."

The first cut motion stands in the name of Sri G. Sivappa. That is not relevant. The next is by Sri J. Mohamed Imam. He may move it.

Income from State Excise Duties in Bellary District and Establishment Expenditure.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Sir, I beg to move the following cut motion.—

"That the demand under the head '8. State Excise Duties' for Rs. 2,600 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to ascertain the income from the State Excise Duties in Bellary District and the cost of the establishment)"

I must again repeat what has been stated by my friends that the explanations offered under each demand are not satisfactory and we are expected to vote blindly. When a supplementary demand is asked and when a particular amount is needed, they must provide us with all the relevant information as to the source from which it is met, what is the income under that head and how it is going to be spent. But the Government is significantly silent and say that this amount is needed for the transferred territory and we are expected to vote that demand. That is why we are formally opposing all the supplementary demands till we get a satisfactory explanation and I hope when the Appropriation Bill is taken up, they will be ready with all the relevant information.

Coming to this excise income, that is, 'State Excise Duties' they want Rs. 2,600 as pay of establishment allowances, contingencies etc. As you all know, Bellary comes under prohibited area. I do not know why this sum is needed and for what purpose and how opium and arrack are sold. They want a certain sum for distilleries. All these things must be explained by the concerned Minister. He must also tell us what the total cost of the establishment and other items for the entire area is and what income they derive from excise duties, because correspondingly they must show the income. I want to know what is the income under State Excise duties and what is the corresponding expenditure on these departments for the corresponding period and what is the work of this establishment and also other relevant details. I hope the concerned Minister will furnish us with all the details of income and expenditure.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved.—

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100".

*Sri T. CHANNIAH.—Sir, Sri Mohamed Imam has definitely asked for information regarding the cost of establishment and the income from State Excise Duties with regard to the Bellary District. The Madras Government have given us a statement of receipts from these seven taluks for the period from 1st October 1953 to end of March 1954. The total amount comes to Rs. 4,300; that is the receipts side.

Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits Rs. 4,300

Licensing, etc, ...	3,000 } 1,000 }	
Cost price of opium	100	
Duty on opium	200	4,300

These are the receipts from the 7 taluks of Bellary. This amount the concerned departmental officers find very difficult to realise, because there are no proper sources for recovering the amounts. However, the Heads of Departments are trying their level best to recover as much as possible of the estimated receipts.

Regarding establishment charges of the Excise Department in Bellary, the total amount required is Rs. 2,600.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—For six months ?

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—Yes. From 1st October 1953 to end of March 1954.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—For the entire year ?

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—That has not been calculated at the moment.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Which is much more than the income ?

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—At present there is prohibition in Bellary District. The enforcement of prohibition has been entrusted to the police staff and the excise staff in charge of the distillery. There is only one distillery in Hospet, the cost of establishment on which has been stated already *viz.*, Rs. 2,600. This includes pensionery and leave contributions. These are the details required by the member. I hope the member will withdraw the cut motion.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I do not press the cut motion and seek leave to withdraw it. But I oppose the demand.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

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*Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Sir, when I sent my cut motion, I thought it would apply to Bellary territory because prohibition is in force in Bellary. It is like this : 'to raise a debate on the working of prohibition' ; and prohibition is working in Bellary. So my cut motion must be allowed, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—But Sri Imam has specifically mentioned 'Bellary District' in his cut motion. You too should have added these words.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—When I say 'Prohibition' it implies Bellary District, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is very difficult for me to so make it out.

The next cut motion also is like that. It belongs to Sri R. Anantaraman.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN (Chamrajpet).—It comes under that head, Sir, It may be allowed.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Under the particular Demand, you must have moved the cut motion. I can say that I can at least give the benefit to Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy and not to you at all.

You have so many cut motions, Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy, in your name so far as other Demands are concerned. You can move them.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Then I will oppose the main Demand, Sir.

In Bellary District Sir, prohibition was introduced some three or four years back—I am not certain about the period.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I must say that this explanatory note of one line is no explanation. It ought to give some details so as to enlighten Members. Perhaps they want ready-made information. Government also are having some difficulties in the matter. We must realise their difficulty also. Perhaps by budget time, they will be in a position to give more details.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Prohibition is in force in Bellary District as in some parts of Mysore State. It is but right to pause and consider whether prohibition has brought any benefit to the people there or whether it had the effect of merely depleting the finances of the Government in addition to bringing down the morale of the people. On the other hand, it has increased this drink habit. Government should think it fit to assess the working of Prohibition in Bellary District which is in force there for the last some years. As you are aware, Sir, in Andhra where there is a coalition, they have appointed a Committee to go into the question of this Prohibition—whether it has done any good to the country or whether on the other hand it has unnecessarily depleted the finances of the State with no benefit or advantage to the people at large. When the Government in Andhra, a sister Government, a neighbouring Government dominated by the Congress Members and which was responsible for introducing Prohibition in Madras, has appointed a committee to go into the question of this prohibition afresh, is it not desirable in Mysore State, especially in Bellary District which is a border district of Andhra area, to know whether the prohibition is working well or whether it is not working in the interests of the people in Bellary District? Because Bellary District is adjacent to Andhra area and if there be any decision of the Andhra Government to scrap prohibition, there will be drink available everywhere on the borders of Bellary District. So it is but right that the Government should think it fit to appoint a committee to enquire into and assess the working of prohibition policy pursued in Bellary District. Hence I oppose this Demand.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—Sir, a general question regarding the working of prohibition in Bellary District has been referred to by the Hon'ble Member from Chitaldrug. Well, there may be a number of people who produce illicit liquor and drink or serve. Yet the general good that has been done and that has accrued to the population is indeed considerable. In a place like Hospet where you could see people in large numbers before prohibition drunken, now you do not see anybody at all on the streets. I am not certainly speaking of people that illicitly get drink and drink in their Houses. There may be such people. But in general it can certainly be said that much good has resulted to the people on account of prohibition in our area. A few years ago, the Madras Government before partition, made an enquiry about the working of prohibition in Madras State. Now I do not exactly know on what basis the Andhra Government wants to carry on this investigation. But they are free to do so: But in our area, I do not think we need take the trouble of making an enquiry as to the fact whether prohibition has been successful or not.

The other point that was referred to was that we are losing a lot of revenue. But Sir, that revenue I think we have been able to make up in many other ways. General improvement in the health of the people and in the prosperity of the people is enough compensation for the loss that we may be incurring in regard to prohibition. If our friend wants to oppose this motion merely on this question, I would rather suggest that he is not on very safe ground. Prohibition has been working very satisfactorily in Bellary District.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I have to oppose this Demand for the reasons stated by my Hon'ble Friend Sri Mulka. Sir, it has been stated a number of times that the system of prohibition as introduced at present has not been working satisfactorily and in fact it has given rise to more evils than good. The Hon'ble Minister Dr. R. Nagan Gowda has been pleased to state that the introduction of Prohibition in the District of Bellary has done more good than evil. This is a debatable point. There are, on the other hand, people who genuinely think that prohibition has resulted in more evil than good; because I know, Sir, from what I have seen of Bellary District, as the

Hon'ble Minister Dr. R. Nagan Gowda knows as well, this District has been leading in the illicit manufacture of arrack and other drinks. The Madras Government has tried its best; and took all stringent measures to stop this menace. With all that, I can straightaway say positively and without fear of contradiction that the manufacture of illicit distillation has been more rampant and more widespread than in any other district and perhaps you may have received reports that the task of detection and vigilance of the officers in charge of enforcing prohibition has been very difficult. Many a time they have been assaulted and man-handled. I know that prohibition was introduced with a good purpose but it has not done any good. On the other hand, the number of addicts to drink is now much more than what it was before prohibition. Because drink is not available everywhere. Formerly there was only one person in the family who used to drink and now perhaps the entire family including children are addicts; it is easily manufactured and available. So far as Bellary District is concerned, it is very difficult to introduce and enforce prohibition as the Andra Government has set up a committee and may not introduce prohibition. It is no use to be under a false illusion and practise self-deception that it is working very well. Knowing full well that the evils are there, we deceive ourselves and say that prohibition is doing good. There have been cases of demands to assess the working of prohibition. Let the general question be examined. You please appoint a committee and check up evidence and let us act for the good of the country. If the Committee, after investigation, comes to the conclusion that the prohibition is for the good of the country and that it can be enforced effectively let us act accordingly. The Andhra Government has done well in appointing a committee to revise and investigate the prohibition policy. So far as Bellary District is concerned, there are various anomalies. There is no prohibition in Hyderabad. If the Andhra Government changes its policy and if there is to be no prohibition in Andhra territory, there are going to be many more anomalies. As it is, I can give you an instance. We have the Thungabhadra Project and we have a beautiful bungalow built by Madras Government called 'Vaikunta' and half a mile away you have another bungalow called 'Kailasa' on Hyderabad side. One can go and fill his belly with drink in Kailasa and come to Vaikunta !

"ಕಾಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ ಕೈಲಾಸ ತೋರಿಸ್ತಾಳೆ ಈಚಲಮರದವ್ವ" (*Laughter.*)

2-30 P.M.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—You have become too poetic nowadays.

(*Laughter.*)

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—It is people of your eminence that stay in "Kailasa" or "Vaikunta"; not poor people.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—No. It is the privileges of the Ministers. We have got 'chattrams' to stay. (*Laughter.*) Look at this anomaly! How ridiculous it looks. The whole thing is a farce and we are under a self-deception. Let us take a realistic view not only of Bellary but of the entire State of Mysore. So far as Mysore is concerned, it is the biggest anomaly of having introduced prohibition in half the State and the other half is wet. It is a fact that illicit distillation is very rampant and it is proving a menace to the society and to the health of the people. If you do not take steps now, after some time it will become such a positive danger that it will be very difficult to cure.

Mr. SPEAKER.—More than 12,000 cases are being registered every year.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, many a time these cases are made up. This 12,000 figure only proves to what extent the illicit manufacture has been prevailing. There is also the question of revenue. From my experience, I may point out that many of these cases are made up cases.

Sri R. CHENNIGARAMIAH (Madhugiri-Koratagere—Scheduled Castes).—On a matter of information. The Hon'ble Member is repeating from his experience What is the nature of experience he has got in connection with this ?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.— Well Sir, I am living in a village. I am not living in a 'Fool's Paradise.' I go to villages and I know all this. You go to village side and see whether you can find a single "Byala" tree. These trees have disappeared. You go to any shandy and ascertain the price of jaggery. Rotton jaggery costs much more than good jaggery. Do not close your eyes, Sri Chennigaramiah. If all of us feel sincerely that something must be done, it must be done. Let us all agree to the appointment of a committee. Let the committee examine how prohibition has been working and let us take every decision according to the nature ...

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—What do you think of having vigilance committees just to investigate and see that these things are done properly ?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Well, Sir, the Madras Government tried all these experiments and appointed vigilance committees in all places. The vigilance committees perhaps have lost their vigilance under the influence of drinks. Whatever it may be, it is a matter which should be examined by the committee and then we shall come to some definite conclusion concerning the interest of the country. The suggestion made by Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy is quite sound and it may be accepted by the Government.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ (ಎಳಂದೂರು—ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ನೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಬಹುಶಃ ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ ಇಳಿಸುವುದು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We have a resolution also relating to the prohibition policy. So much has been said by your Leader; that will do.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಾವುಳೆ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಾರದೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ತಾರದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿದೆ. ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ನಾವು ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಾವುಳೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ನಾವು ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ ಇಳಿಸುವುದು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನುಮಾಡುವುದು ಉಚಿತ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ವರಮಾನ ಕುಂದಿ ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಒಂದು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕದಿರುವುದನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಇದು ಜಯಪ್ರದವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ, ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮೊದಲು ಯಾವೊಂದು ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗಲೂ ಅನೇಕ ಕಷ್ಟ, ಲೋಪ ಬಂದೇ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಾವುಳೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎ. ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪಗೌಡ (ಅರಕಲಗೂಡು).—ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಮಿತ್ರರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ನೀತಿ ಜಯಪ್ರದವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಭಾವನೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲುಂಟಾಗಬಾರದು, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಅದರಿಂದ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮವುಂಟಾಗಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಈಗ ಎರಡು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ನೀತಿಯು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಬಹಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಬಡಸಂಸಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಮಿತ್ರರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ, ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲೂ ಸಕಲೇಶಪುರ, ಬೇಲೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಜಯಪ್ರದವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯದಿದ್ದರೂ ಅನೇಕ ಬಡವರಿಗೆ, ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕಾನೂನು ಇರಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಆವಶ್ಯಕ. ಇದು ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರಲ್ಲನೇಕರು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಬ್ಬರು ಇದು ನಮಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ದೇವರ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಈ ಅನುಕೂಲ ದೊರಕಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಸೆಯಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣಾರೆ ನೋಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೇಳಲಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸಕಲೇಶಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುವಾಗ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಈಚೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇಕೋ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಗಮನ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೋ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಉದಾಸೀನವಾಗಿ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುವ ಹಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ, ಇಡೀ ಜನರ ನೈತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನುದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಚಾರ, ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೈತರ ಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿವಿಟೀಸ್ ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ನೀತಿ ಫಲಪ್ರದವಾಗದೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಈಚೀಚೆಗೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಗಮನ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಭಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಛಾರ್ಜಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಪೋಲೀಸು ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಬ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರು ಈ ನೀತಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೂ ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದುಗಡೆ ಜನರು ಏನು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ ಅವರೇ 'ಕುಮ್ಮಕ್ಕು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದನ್ನೇ ಒಂದು ಸೋರ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಇನ್‌ಕಂ ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಆಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ' ಎಂದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಟೂರ್ ಹೋದಾಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ನೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗಿರುವ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಎಂದಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹೆಸರು ಬಂದೇ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೂ, ನೀತಿ ಪತನವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಡದೆ ಇದು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಜನರ ನೈತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸಿ ದೇಶೋದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯೇನೂ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನರಿಗೆ ಇದು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಈ ನೀತಿಯು ಜಯಪ್ರದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK -Sir, the Leader of the Opposition was the Chairman of a Committee which recommended prohibition throughout the State by stages. He has committed himself to that stand and that has not been fully implemented so far. He is now urging for another committee, Does it mean that he did not properly investigate when he said prohibition was necessary ? It may be that he wants more vigilance; we will ask Government to do that. They are doing their very best and the number of detection has been on the increase. I can tell him that the number of people who are drinking are also decreasing. So long as he has committed to this stand, so long as the entire State has not come under prohibition, he has no right to ask for another committee to go into this question.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—If you permit me to explain, Sir, I wish to say that it is true that I was the Chairman of that committee and we gave a report. If the Government had strictly followed that report, it would have been all right. They changed the entire report. Even now if they go back and accept the report, I have no objection.

Mr. SPEAKER,—The recommendation of this committee was to introduce prohibition in the whole State within five years.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Perhaps a little more time is taken considering the finances.

*Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—Sir, we must thank our previous Ministry for having introduced prohibition in 3 or 4 districts and also we are thankful for Bellary District having merged into Mysore State because it is a dry area. I am sure that our Ministry have gone according to Article 47 of the Constitution and the directive given to the States. They have to obey it and see that prohibition is gradually, if not immediately, introduced in our State. Unless this article is changed, it is not possible for us to change or to scrap prohibition or to set up some other committee to investigate into the failure of prohibition in the State. If it is changed, it can be. But it is not possible for us to change the policy. I request the Minister to follow the direction given in Article 47. In that article the period is not given and it must be fixed immediately. I request the Minister to introduce prohibition in all important districts and cities.

*Sri T. CHANNIAH.—Mr. Speaker, members of the Opposition, namely, Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy and Sri Mohamed Imam, have said that the working of prohibition in the State, particularly in Bellary, is not satisfactory. Very little can be said about the working of prohibition in Bellary for the present, because we have not been able to know what exactly is the position in respect of prohibition in Bellary taluk. But we have been able to know the satisfactory working of prohibition in some of the districts where prohibition has been introduced in the State. At present we have prohibition introduced in six districts including Bellary and also in four taluks of the State. Wherever prohibition has been introduced, prior to integration of Bellary taluk, I can say with confidence that prohibition has

been satisfactory to some extent. (*Dr. R. Nagan Gowda*: Even in Bellary). Even in Bellary, as my friend Sri Nagan Gowda says, and there are facts and figures to point out that it has been a success.

I may also state that there has been a substantial increase in detection of prohibition cases. The number of cases detected for the year 1951-52 is 11,291; for 1952-53 it is 16,310 and from 1st April 1953 to end of October1953 it is 7,048; total cases of detection comes to 34,649. Similarly the fine imposed with regard to these cases is as follows :—

		Rs.
For 1951-52	...	1,53,420
1952-53	...	2,57,280
From 1-4-53 to end of October 1953	...	1,37,521
Total	...	5,48,221

So there is greater vigilance on the part of the Police and they are greatly responsible for detection of these cases and the credit goes to the Police staff. Also, it has to be said with great regret that public co-operation in this matter is not forthcoming to the extent required. In spite of several handicaps, the enforcement machinery is doing their best to achieve the desired object.

Past experience shows that punishment awarded by the trying Magistrate is very lenient. Therefore we have been thinking of amending the Mysore Prohibition Act so as to empower courts to award rewards to informants and Police Officers as they are practically responsible for detection of cases and that matter is under the consideration of the Government.

My friends have also said that the Government should take proper care to see that the working of prohibition is properly looked after. Sir, Article 47 of the Constitution clearly gives a directive and it is the policy of the Government to see that that directive is implemented. Members of this Assembly should take a dispassionate view without being overcome by sentiment or prejudice. Therefore, what I say is that the Government are very particular to see that the working of prohibition is successfully carried out in all the prohibited areas, namely in the six districts and four taluks of the State. And I request Hon'ble Members of this House to fully co-operate in the working of this prohibition policy.

There is also an appeal that prohibition should be introduced to other parts of the State. That is a policy which has been decided. Government have not been able to implement the extension of prohibition to other districts of the State, because it is a question of policy and its various aspects have to be taken into consideration. Therefore it has to go slow. From the point of finance, and also of other considerations, Government have considered that prohibition should be extended slowly. Under these circumstances I must state at the outset that the working of prohibition in all these districts and four taluks of the State is very satisfactory.

Sri M. MADIAH (Nanjangud Scheduled castes).—May I bring to the notice of the Government that the policy just now stated, namely, that you will go slowly is against the directive principles of the Constitution ?

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—Not at all.

Sri M. MADIAH.—If Government do not extend prohibition to the other districts it will be against the directive principles.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That was pointed out by Sri Anantaraman.

Sri T. CHANNIAH.—I said that it will be extended, but slowly and gradually. With these remarks I commend the demand for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :—

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,600 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'State Excise' ".

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 3—STAMPS.

9. Stamps.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved.—

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,400 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Stamps'".

There are no cut motions.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narasipur).—Sir, I oppose the demand for the following reasons. Under this demand Government want us to vote a sum of Rs. 17,400 to meet the charges referred to on page No. 6— Under 'Charges for the sale of stamps' they want us to vote a sum of Rs. 16,550 for a period of six months only. But so far as the charges for the sale of stamps are concerned, in the budget of 53-54 for the whole State the Government had provided an allotment of Rs. 80,800. Now if another Rs. 16,550 is allotted for the period of six months the Government will be asking us to vote for one district $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total amount required for the whole State. I want to know why they want such a heavy amount to meet this charge, whether the Mysore Act is applicable to Bellary District also, whether the commission paid for the sale of stamps is higher in Bellary than that prevailing in the Mysore State or whether it is lower, or whether larger amount is realised by the sale of stamps. Many of these things could not be known by this explanatory note. So we would very much like to know whether you would apply the Mysore Act to Bellary and bring in Bellary the same policy as that adopted here so far as charges for the sale of stamps are concerned. If so, whether the amount of Rs. 16,550 would not be superfluous.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Minister may reply.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—Sir, a sum of Rs. 16,550 is required to pay the commission to the vendors and to purchase stamps.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Is it not merely sale of stamps?

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—Discount. There are old stamps and the old arrears have to be cleared.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Why should you pay?

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—Government have to pay for the arrears.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The Madras Government have collected the revenue from the sale of stamps and they should bear the charge also.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—This is a matter for subsequent arrangement.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—That is what we wanted to know. As regards discount, is there any disparity between what is allowed in Bellary and in other parts of the State?

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—Just at present I have no information on that point. This is a new territory that is coming to Mysore and the Hon'ble Member may quite realise the difficulties of the Government in giving details.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Quite so; we will be considerate.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—If on enquiry it is found that the rate is higher, will the Government try their best to see that the rates are made uniform throughout the territories in the Mysore State?

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—We will do the needful.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,400 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Stamps'".

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 4.—FOREST.

10. FOREST.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 55,800 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Forest'".

The first two cut motions are not in order. Sri J. Mohamed Imam may move his cut motion.

REVENUE DERIVED FROM FORESTS IN THE TRANSFERRED TERRITORY.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Sir, I beg to move the following cut motion:

"That the demand under the head '10. Forest' for Rs. 55,800 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to elicit information as to the revenue derived from forests in the transferred territory)".

I am not taking much time. We are expected to vote Rs. 55,800 to cover expenditure of the Forest Department for six months. That means the actual annual expenditure will come to one lakh and eleven thousand. I would like to know what is the income derived from forests in the Bellary District, whether it is profitable and what is the surplus of the income over expenditure.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).—The approximate receipt for the half-year is about Rs. 45,000. It need not mean that we are going to land in deficit this year so far as forests are concerned. You will notice on page 8 under (d) Development Schemes, it is rather the actuals for the year 1952-53 that have been shown there. Very likely we may not meet this amount this year at all. There might be a saving of Rs. 11,000.

3 P.M.

But the income out of forests in Bellary has been very considerable. The actual collections are coming up and we will know about that by the end of the year. Usually we expect under firewood almost Rs. 48,000; under timber and other produce, we expect Rs. 35,000. With respect to grazing and fodder revenue normally we would get Rs. 18,600. But this year probably we would get a little less because last year, *i.e.*, in 1952-53, since we did not have good rains in Kudligi Taluk all the forests had been thrown open for free grazing.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Is it only this year there is no good rains in Kudligi Taluk or is it like that for the past two or three years?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—For 1952-53 we did not have good rains and so there was no fodder accumulated from the previous harvest, and so forests were thrown open for free grazing. You may know that in forests in Bellary area licence fees are levied for grazing, especially for cattle, unlike in Mysore where grazing is allowed free.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—There was no good rain in 1952-53, and 1953-54.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—It is like this, Sir. The Government of Madras at that time issued an order that till July there would not be any collections made, *i.e.*, till the monsoon broke out. They had waived all grazing licence fees. Licence collections usually are made about the months of June and July. Therefore, we may expect less revenue in Kudligi Taluk than we would have normally obtained.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA (Turuvekere).—What is the income in Sandalwood?

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—Under Sandalwood, our area is not heavily wooded with sandal trees. Probably Sir, we would get about a couple of tons of sandalwood in our area, which may cost about Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000. Nothing more than that. Besides, it may be of interest for you to know that unlike in other parts of Mysore State, sandalwood growing in private areas in Bellary belongs to the owners. Only they should take it with the

permission of the Government. And so I might say that I am not in a position to give exact figures of revenue. Still I am hoping that we will get even, if not have a surplus left over. As a matter of fact, if I may draw an inference from the income Madras Government was deriving from its forest area, it was of the order of over a crore and a half of rupees. That was the net income that they got. But though I do not claim we could get the exact proportion out of that, because our forests in Bellary are not of the same magnitude as forests in other parts of Madras, but yet it is a Department which is paying Government a good bit of revenue.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I will not press my cut motion, Sir, but seek leave to withdraw.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 55,800 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Forest' ".

Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—I want to oppose the main demand, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Excuse me, Sri Hutche Gowda. You were too late.

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for lunch and meet at Thirty-Five Minutes past Three.

The House adjourned for lunch at five Minutes past Three of the Clock and reassembled at Forty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

DEMAND No. 5—REGISTRATION.

11. REGISTRATION.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

" That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 26,900 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Registration'."

There is only one cut motion which stands in the name of Sri M. Palaniyappan.

Difference in registration fee collected in City and Civil Area of Bangalore.

*Sri M. PALANIYAPPAN (Ulsore.)—Sir, I beg to move:

" That the demand under the head '11. Registration' for Rs. 26,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to raise a debate on the difference of fees collected for registration between City and Civil Station areas in Bangalore.)"

Sir, it is more than six or seven years since the Retrocession of Civil Station has taken place and since then there are so many differences in the rates for collecting taxes. Though the City and the Civil Stations are now merged under one Corporation, we see yet the old differences that prevailed during the burcaucratic Government are still being continued. Till now, there was some reason for the Government to say thatsince the Retrocession, Government has not had adequate time to look into this aspect, as they can say in the case of Bellary. But I cannot quite understand the attitude of the Government that when retrocession has taken place more than five years ago, as to why still they have not looked into this aspect with the result that same old rates prevail. When the Corporation Act and various other Acts are being modified, the Civil Station people are asked to pay the same old rates of taxes. In this particular item, Sir, for registration of documents and other things registration

(SRI M. PALANIYAPPAN.)

fees will have to be paid, specially on the transfer of property. When anybody goes for registering his documents, apart from the Registration fee, the fee that is collected as municipal surcharge in the City is half a per cent whereas in the Civil Station it is 2 per cent on the amount that is under consideration. If anybody wants to register, the tax he has to pay is Rs. 2 for a Document of Rs. 100 in the Civil Area and if the same person wants to register the document in the City, he has to pay eight annas as municipal sur charge. This kind of difference to exist in a city like Bangalore is to say the least, deplorable. People of the Civil Station are on the whole a set of law-abiding citizens and they never wanted to make a hue and cry about this matter and embarrass the Government and they are only trying the constitutional methods to bring it to the notice of the Government for early action.

I must also bring to the notice of the Government that even the Corporation of Bangalore has moved a resolution in this matter and sent to Government. So, I request Government to consider this matter and bring this Municipal surcharge of 2 per cent to half a per cent, that is, on a par with the City.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sri V. M. MASCARENHAS (St. John's Hill).—In supporting this Cut Motion I fully endorse the views expressed by my friend, Sri Palaniyappan. To me it is not easily understandable how this great difference exists between two places within a distance of 4 miles in the same City. It is not as if the matter has not been brought to the notice of the Government. This distinction must stop at once. I honestly and sincerely appeal to Government that, before Budget Session, that is April next, this invidious distinction is removed. I hope that Government will take immediate steps in the matter.

*Sri H.SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—Sir, under a notification dated 12-12 1951 the Table of Registration fee was revised with effect from 1-1-52. According to that Table, it will be seen that so far as Registration fee is concerned, it is now uniform throughout the State except, possibly, Bellary, as I do not know what the registration fee prevailing in Bellary is at present. Now, there is absolutely no difference with regard to the registration fee in Bangalore City, original City area and the old so called Cantonment area. Now, for the whole of the Corporation area there is one uniform rate.

But, I do admit that so far as Municipal surcharge duty is concerned, still some differences exist. There has been a request that a uniform levy may be made. The Rate Payers' Association has also sent a representation in that behalf. There are some individual representations. My Hon'ble friends who spoke on behalf of the cut motion have effectively brought the point to the notice of the Government. Sir, a report was called by Government and that report is under the consideration of Government. At the moment there is a rate of 2 per cent on all sales, gift and mortgages in Civil Station area where the value of the transaction is above Rs. 5,000, whereas in the old Municipal area of Bangalore City, it is a little less. It can be seen in most of the other Municipal areas in the State, there is a rate of one per cent. Therefore, it is readily seen by Government that there is not any uniformity so far as this particular duty is concerned. The Government have been siezed of the matter and they want to have a uniform rate as far as possible. I assure the Hon ble Mover of this cut motion that the matter will receive the urgent attention of the Government and steps will be taken to see that there is a uniform rate in both the areas. I hope with this assurance the Hon'ble

Member will be pleased to withdraw his cut motion.

Sri M. PALANIYAPPAN.—I seek leave to withdraw my cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 26,900 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Registration'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 6—CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,900 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts'."

There are five cut motions. They are all in order. The first cut motion stands in the name of Sri S. Srinivasa Iyengar.

Necessity to sanction Additional Staff.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T. Narasipur).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head '12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts' for Rs. 2,03,900 be reduced by Rs. 100 (in order to raise a debate on the necessity of sanctioning additional staff)."

Sir, in the Explanatory Note it is said in item No. 2, Rs. 9,480 and item No. 3, Rs. 5,000 in item No 5 are required for meeting the pay and allowance of additional staff sanctioned to the department during the year. Government are accustomed to say that at every stage they are aiming to reduce the staff and effect retrenchment in order to reduce the gap between the revenue receipts and the expenditure. I am anxious to know what was the necessity that prompted the Government to appoint additional staff when the work covered under this head has not increased. That is why I have brought this cut motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—Sir, in the District Offices only one clerk was attending to this work, the work of licensing, correspondence, accounting etc. It was found in actual practice that the work was very heavy and it was not possible for one clerk to cope with this work. Further, as the Hon'ble House is aware, there is a bifurcation. There is one State Transport Authority and Road Traffic Board. In view of this bifurcation of work it was found that without additional staff it would not be possible to cope with the work. I am one with the Hon'ble Member that so far as staff is concerned, it is only the absolute minimum staff that will have to be employed. After a careful consideration, the Government came to the conclusion that the additional staff that has to be appointed is absolutely essential in the interest of the efficient working of the department. The amount that has been brought before you for your consent is not, after all, very heavy and it is in consistence with the demands of the department.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I seek leave to withdraw my cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

UNDER-ESTIMATION OF THE AMOUNT PAYABLE AS COMPENSATION TO LOCAL BODIES.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head '12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts' for Rs. 2,03,900 be reduced by Rs. 100 (in order to know the reasons for not having taken into consideration the actuals under the head 'Compensation to Local Bodies' while preparing the budget for 1953-54."

Sir, on page 62 of the Budget for 53-54 under the Head Accounts for 51-52 it is clearly seen that the Government have to pay a sum of Rs. 6,74,070 as compensation to Local Bodies. They know definitely well that the compensation to the Local Bodies would be in the order of Rs. 6,74,070. The compensation to Local Bodies is in accordance with certain proportion fixed between the Government and the respective Local Bodies. Having known that, the Government provided only Rs. 5 lakhs in their Budget Estimates for 53-54. I really cannot understand why Government under estimated the payment to Local Bodies but for the idea as to keep down the deficit. If that is so, I want to know whether I am correct; otherwise, what are the other reasons that prompted the Government to under-estimate the payment that is more or less a fixed one?

Mr. SPEAKER—Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sir, I quite see the point raised by the Hon'ble Member. I may bring to his kind notice that it was not with a view to keep down the deficit that we provided only Rs. 5 lakhs. If he kindly looks into the actuals of 51-52 he will see that a sum of 8 lakhs includes the arrears of old years that were paid during that particular year and on examination we found that in the normal course of transaction Rs. 5 lakhs would be sufficient and that is why we provided five lakhs. When we budgeted for five lakhs we took into account the actuals of 51-52 taking into account that arrears were paid and also the amount of arrears that may probably be paid in the current year. But actually we found that the arrears due to these Local Bodies had to be paid during this year also. That is why it went beyond our expectation. I do not agree with the Hon'ble Member that it is to keep down the deficit.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—It is bad budgeting

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—But we had no such intention. Under these circumstances I hope my friend will be convinced and I request him to withdraw the cut motion.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I seek leave to withdraw my cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

HIGHER SCALES OF PAY PREVAILING IN BELLARY DISTRICT.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head '12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts' for Rs. 2,03,900 be reduced by Rs. 100 (in order to raise a debate on the payment of higher scales of pay to the officers and establishment in Bellary District)."

Sir, I have an object in moving this cut motion. After the merger, the police constable or any other officer that is connected with this Head is paid a salary that he was getting prior to the merger. The basic salary of a police constable in Bellary is Rs. 30 while in Mysore State a constable gets Rs. 22 only. This difference will set in discontentment among the police force and it prevents the authorities to transfer them from Bellary to any other place in Mysore State. If such transfers do occur in a place where there are more than one constable, one constable

transferred from Bellary will be getting Rs. 30 and the other in Mysore with a service of 10 or 12 years will be getting only Rs. 22. This discrimination must be overcome somehow. I can understand that it is a difficult problem because we have nearly ten to twelve thousand constables in the State.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—May I intervene, Sir? I think the Hon'ble Member is referring to a matter which is not in the cut motion. He may do so when we take up the 'Police Demand.'

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—All right, I will take another opportunity to explain it. But, at the same time, so far as Inspectors are concerned under this Head, the scales are of pay that prevalent in Bellary District are higher than the scales that exist in Mysore. How will the Government reconcile themselves to this position?

4 P.M.

Mr. SPEAKER. Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sir, under the Act that we have passed and under the agreement the *status quo* is to be maintained as it was on 1-10-1953 until we make our own arrangements. I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Member. It has caused not a little headache to the Government also. I am glad that he sympathised with the Government and said that it is a very difficult problem. We have been also thinking as to how to set it right or how to have a uniform policy. We cannot allow these things to continue for a long time as it is bound to lead to a lot of discontent and even disharmony in the service. If I may give just some figures, it will be seen that in the case of of First Grade clerks our scale is 60 rising to 150 whereas the Madras scale is 80 to 110. Likewise, in respect of the Second Grade clerks our scale is 40 to 80 whereas the Madras scale is 45-80. Even in the case of typists and attenders, there is some difference. This is a matter in respect of which I am definitely not in a position to say at the moment what the Government propose doing. I think it will satisfy my Hon'ble friends if I say that we are all equally anxious to settle this problem as early as possible. This is engaging the earnest attention of the Government. I hope he will agree with me that the three months' time that we have had is not sufficient to settle these matters and set right some of these glaring discrepancies. I assure the House that this matter will be settled as early as possible.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—In the light of the explanation just now offered, I seek the leave of the House to withdraw the cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am not moving my cut motion.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—I will move my cut motion.

Collection of double taxes on vehicles between Chitaldrug and Bellary and Shimoga and Bellary after integration.

*Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head '12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts' for Rs. 2,03,900 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to urge the necessity of giving up collecting double taxes on vehicles running between Chitaldrug and Bellary and Shimoga and Bellary even after the transfer of Bellary District to Mysore State."

Even before the transfer of this territory to Mysore State, many a time representations were made to Government that it was working very hard on the operators who were plying their services from Mysore State to a place outside Mysore either in Bombay or in Madras. Many a time representations were made to the Governments concerned to come to some sort of understanding and come to the rescue of the operators so that they may be saved from this double taxation. Either tax that is prevelent in Madras may be levied or

(Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.)

tax prevalent in Mysore may be levied on the operators who run the services from one point in Mysore State to another in the Madras State. After the transfer of the territory to Mysore State the same procedure is being followed. I do not know under what legal authority Government are collecting double tax from the operators who are running the services from Chitaldrug to Bellary and from Shimoga to Bellary. The tax that they are paying at present amounts to Rs. 1,500 for one service plying about 150 miles a day. If Mysore rates are applied and what the Government are legally entitled to had been collected, they would have paid only Rs. 1,000 and not more than that. I really cannot understand why the Government persist in collecting this double tax. The Special Officer appointed by the Government could have made a report to the Government that such and such a rate is prevailing and that when the territory is transferred to Mysore the taxation regarding motor vehicles in the Mysore State should be applied to Bellary and double tax should not be collected. I do not know whether the Government are indifferent or callous to the operators concerned. This is an unjust claim which the Government have been making and I hope the Government will immediately see that double taxes are not collected and that what they have already collected illegally will be refunded.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved.—

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I would at once like to assure the House that there is no callousness nor any indifference in this behalf. The only point for consideration would be that on the date on which the territory was integrated to Mysore my friends know that the Andhra State Act provided that the existing rules and regulations would be in force until such time they are set aside or modified or new legislation is introduced by competent authority. And the competent authority would be now the Mysore Legislature. Therefore legally there is nothing wrong because the law provides that the old existing law will have to be continued until it is set right. No question of compensation arises for consideration in view of this. However, I agree that in view of the fact that Bellary has become part and parcel of Mysore, it would not be right to continue this double taxation. Originally, as the Hon'ble Member is aware of, Bellary was in a different State and on inter-State basis they were paying 2 taxes one to the Madras Government and another to the Mysore Government. Now in view of the fact that there is only one State it is but reasonable that this anomaly is set right as early as possible.

My friends will certainly agree with me that the time at the disposal of the Government is so short that it was not found possible to set right the anomaly almost immediately. However, I assure the Hon'ble Member that I will take immediate steps to see that this anomaly is removed and that Bellary operators are taxed in the same manner as in other parts of Mysore State. I hope with this assurance the Hon'ble Member will be good enough to withdraw his cut motion.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—I seek the leave of the House to withdraw the cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,900 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 7—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

13. OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :—

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954 in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

Only Sri J. Mohamed Imam has sent a cut motion

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am not moving it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :—

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954 in respect of, 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 8—IRRIGATION.

18. OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUES.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,93,400 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues'."

The first cut motion stands in the name of Sri G. Sivappa.

Need for urgent repair works due to heavy rains.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ (ಹೊಳಲ್ಕೆರೆ).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನನ್ನ ಖೋತಾ ಸೂಚನೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ:

"That the demand under the head '18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinany Revenues' for Rs. 3,93,400 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to raise a debate on the need for urgent repair works due to heavy rains)".

ಇದನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಸಹ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಅತಿಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಬಾರದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ಮಳೆ ಬಂದು ಬೆಳೆಯೆಲ್ಲವೂ ನಷ್ಟಹೊಂದಿರುವುದು ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದುಂಟಾಗುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ತಾವು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅತಿ ಜರೂರಾಗಿ Grow more food ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ತನ್ಮೂಲಕ ಒಂದು ವಿಧವಾದ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಘನಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು 3½ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಒಂದರಲ್ಲೇ ಈ ದಿನ ಅತಿವೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮಳೆಯುಂಟಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಷ್ಟ ನನ್ನ ಅಂದಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 8-10 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಎರಡು ಮೇಜರ್ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಲಹೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಎಂಟನೂರು ಎಕರೆ ತರೀಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕೆರೆ ಸಹ ಒಡೆದು ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೈಲುಸೀಮೆಯ ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿದೆ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಂಥ ಭಾರಿ ಮಳೆ ಬಂದರೂ ತಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು resisting power ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಬೈಲುಸೀಮೆಯ ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಭಾರಿ ಮಳೆ ಬಂದಿತೆಂದರೆ ಅದರ ಹೊಡೆತವನ್ನು ಬೈಲುಸೀಮೆಯ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ತಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರವು. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬೈಲುಸೀಮೆಯ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅತಿಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ಆಗಾಗ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಫೀಡರ್ ಛಾನಲ್‌ಗಳ ಜೀರ್ಣೋದ್ಧಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅತಿಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಖೋತಾ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs 100."

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಆರ್. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ (ಬಸವನಗುಡಿ).—On a point of information, Sir. ಈ ಖೋತಾ ಸೂಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ urgent repair works ಯಾವ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Please refer to page 11, Demand No. 8 of the Supplementary Estimates for 1953-54.

*Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Probably he wants to know the names.

ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪನವರು ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಖೋತಾ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿ ಅತಿವೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಾದುರಸ್ತು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಅತಿಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ದುರಸ್ತುಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. 3,93,400 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೇಳಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, 90,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೆರೆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಮೊಬಲಗು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮೈನರ್ ಇರ್ರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 2,665 ಮೇಜರ್ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಡೆದಿರುವುದು 31. ಅವುಗಳ ಹೆಸರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನ್ಯಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ನಮೂದುಮಾಡಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. 1-2 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಮೇಜರ್ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಬ್ರೀಚ್ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ 22,225 ಮೈನರ್ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 131 ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಒಡೆದುಹೋಗಿವೆ. 0.6 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಆಯಿತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ (ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ).—22 ಸಾವಿರ ಕೆರೆಗಳೂ ದುರಸ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿವೆಯೋ? ಹಾಲಿ ದುರಸ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟು, ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟೇಜ್ ಎಷ್ಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.— ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಷ್ಟು ಕೆರೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟಿವೆ ಅನುಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಅಂದಾಜು ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಿಪೇರಿಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ 11 ಲಕ್ಷ 71 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 8 ಲಕ್ಷ 71 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಬಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೋ ಅಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ರೀಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಶೀಘ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರಿಪೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ 3 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಅತಿವೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಅತಿಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ಮಳೆಗಾಲದೊಳಗೇ ರಿಪೇರಿಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಶಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಾಲೆಗಳು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸೀರಿಯಸ್ ಆಗಿ ಡ್ಯಾಮೇಜ್ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 2.4 ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಷುರುಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 11 ಮೇಜರ್ ರಿಪೇರ್ಸ್. ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಇವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಪೂರೈಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆ.

ಈ ವಿವರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಖೋತಾ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri G. SIVAPPA.—In view of the explanation of the Hon'ble Minister, I seek leave to withdraw the cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Causes of Damage to Tanks and Channels.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narsipur).—Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the demand under the head '18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues' for Rs. 3,93,400 be reduced by Rs. 100 (in order to ascertain the causes of damage to tanks and channels)".

Sir, my object in putting this cut motion is simple. In the explanatory note, it has been said that the chief causes for damage was the unprecedented rainfall. But I wish to submit to Government that it is not only rainfall that is responsible for the breaches of the tanks, but also the bad way in which these channels and tanks have been maintained. Under the Irrigation Act of 1932 certain portion of the work has to be done by the atchkatdars under each minor tank and the management of these tanks is vested in the Revenue Department. So far as I know, none of these tanks are maintained by the atchkatdars themselves, nor have the Revenue Department exercised much control or seen to the implementation of the provisions of the Irrigation Act of 1932. Most of the major tanks, the Public Works Department no doubt manage. But the tank management now as it stands in the Mysore State is under dual control. If you had the tank management entrusted to the Public Works Department there would not have been so many tanks silted up or damaged or anything of that type. The rainfall was one thing. But the tanks could have contained the rain water but for the fact that most of them are in a very bad condition--bund lowered, waste-weir damaged. Most of these

tanks are silted up to a very great height. During that period I had occasion to visit some of these tanks. I could see the water to the brim of the bund when the depth of the water was about 15 to 16 feet. That is because the bund had been lowered very much. No repairs had been done at any time and the provisions of the Irrigation Act had not been properly enforced. Further, the tank-bed up to the water level had been thrown open for cultivation. The original builders knew definitely that the water flowing on the hard soil carries very little silt. But somehow our Government have thought it fit to give for cultivation lands just above the water level. Thereby the water flowing into the tank carries more and more silt and as such the tanks are silted up very soon. What is the use of desilting the tanks and raising their bund and at the same time give these lands for cultivation? My object is just to impress on the Government the desirability of the lands given for cultivation being taken back. The soil must be rendered hard so that the inflow of water may not carry with it any silt. Secondly, the Government must take steps to amend the Irrigation Act in such a manner as to entrust the management of these tanks, repairs, regulation of water supply, collection of charges and all these things relating to the administration to either the Public Works or the Revenue Department. There is no use in having a dual system of control the Revenue Department have no time to do the work, the Public Works Department will not work because they are not entrusted with it; even when the tanks are full, it would be heart-rending to see that the whole tank is unable to support one crop, That is so because the water supply is not regulated. The Public Works Department will not come and control the distribution of water. Suppose my land is in the tail-end, I cut open the whole sluice, take water and use it for half an-acre and let it out into the valley or river. Thus the water that has been stored in the tank has not been properly used and it is not being properly managed. It would be best in the interests of all that the water supply is controlled or regulated in such a manner as to overcome all these difficulties and that the tanks are managed properly in order to serve the interests of the public more efficiently.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved:
"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

* Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sir, I thank the Hon'ble mover of the cut motion for having given certain very valuable and useful suggestions as to how we should conserve water. Possibly there cannot be any two opinions about that. But with regard to the causes as to why so many tanks breach and all that, I certainly bear in mind all his suggestions. Government are equally interested in trying to find out whether in the light of the experience we had this year any improvement is necessary if need be by legislation. As the Hon'ble Member is aware, with regard to the breach of our major tank—that unfortunate accident,—a committee has already been appointed to go into it.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—That is why I did not refer to that.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—But so far as the other tanks are concerned, I certainly say that Government will assure the Hon'ble House that they will try to cause an investigation to be made to find out whether anything is necessary to avert such situations or contingency arising in future.

I hope the Hon'ble Member will be good enough to withdraw his cut motion with this assurance.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—In the light of the explanation offered by the Hon'ble Minister, I seek leave to withdraw the cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Vigilance maintained during the Breach of Several Tanks.

Sri S. GOPALA GOWDA (Sagar-Hosanagar).—Sir, I beg to move: "That the Demand under the head '18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues' for Rs. 3,93,400 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to raise a debate on the question of vigilance that the concerned authorities maintained during the breach of several tanks)."

ಈ ಖೋತಾ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಗೆಳೆಯರು ಒಡೆದುಹೋದ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ದುರಸ್ತು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆರೆ ಕೆಳಗಡೆ ಇರುವ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀರು ಉಕ್ಕಿ ಹರಿದು ಫಸಲಿಗೆ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಮೀನು ಕೊಚ್ಚಿ, ಕೊರೆದುಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ರಿಪೇರಿಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಹಣವನ್ನೂ ಕೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಂದರೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಫಸಲು, ಜಮೀನು ಹಾಳಾದವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರಕೊಡದೇಯಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಒಡೆದುಹೋಗಿರುವ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಫಸಲು ಹಾಳಾಗಿರುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಜಮೀನು ಹಾಳಾದವರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಒಡೆದು ಹೋದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉದಾರ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಶಂಸನೀಯವಾದದ್ದೇ. ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಅದರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನಾಗಿಮಾಡಿ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ತನಿಖೆಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಅಂತಹ ವಿವಾದಾಸ್ಪದವಾದ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ನಡೆದಾಗಲೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದೂ ಕೂಡ ಬಹಳ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಇತರ ಅನೇಕ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಮಳೆಯ ಪ್ರವಾಹದಿಂದ ಒಡೆದುಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಅವನ್ನು ಮೇನ್‌ಟೇನ್ ಮಾಡದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಂಟೇನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರು ನಿಗಾವಹಿಸದೆ ಇಂಥಾ ಅಚಾತುರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಒಡೆದುಹೋಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೇಲಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವಾಗಲೇ ಅವು ಒಡೆದುಹೋಗದೇ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೇನು ಮುಂದಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಅವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟತಕ್ಕವರು ಮಾಡಿಯೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಳೆ ಬಂದಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೇ ಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಒಡೆದುಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಬಂದಾಗಲೂ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

4-30 P.M.

ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಒಡೆದುಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವನ್ನು ಮೇಂಟೈನ್ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ, ಉತ್ತಮಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಡದೆ ಅಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಮಾಡುವುದೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಾರಣ. ಮತ್ತು ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವಾಗ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಮತ್ತು ಬೈಲುಸೀಮೆ ಈ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರು ಮರೆಯುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ, ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಪೇರಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕೆರೆ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಬಂಡ್ ಏನಿತ್ತೋ ಅದರ ತಲೆ ಮಣ್ಣನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಆಚೀಚೆಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏರಿಯ ಎತ್ತರ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕನ ಕಾಲದ ಕೆರೆ. ಇದ್ದ ತೂಬುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಹಾಕಿ, ಹೊಸ ತೂಬುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕದೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ಮಣ್ಣು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆರೆಗೆ ನೀರು ಬಂದರೆ ಆ ಮಣ್ಣೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆರೆಗೇ ಬಂದು ತುಂಬಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಬಂದಾಗ ಕೆರೆ ಒಡೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಗಾ ವಹಿಸಿ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕೊಡಲಿ, ಅದೇನೋ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೋ ಅದು ಕಾರ್ಯತಃ ನೆರವೇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪಡಿಸಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sir, so far as the general points are concerned, I have already answered in reply to cut motions moved by the two previous speakers. I am sure in my mind that Sri Gopala Gowda will agree with me that that reply also refers to this cut motion. Regarding the particular instance he brought to the notice of the Government, a report will be called for as to why such a thing took place. I want to make it clear that so far as Government are concerned, every pie that is spent must get its return and the utility of the value must also be borne in mind.

I bear the suggestion in mind and I hope with this assurance my friend

will be kind enough to withdraw the cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

DEBATE ON MAIN DEMAND

*ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ (ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೆರೆಗಳ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಮೈನರ್ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ರಿಪೇರಿ, ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಸುಸೂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಏಳೆಂಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಅದು ನಿಂತುಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಇಷ್ಟು; ಕೆಲವು ನಾದುರಸ್ತಾಗಿರುವ ಕೆರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕೈಬಿಡುವುದು, ಕೆರೆಗಳು ದುರಸ್ತಾಗಿರುವುದು, ನಾದುರಸ್ತಾಗಿರುವುದು, ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು, ಕೊಡದಿರುವುದು ಇವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಲೆಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲುಮಾಡಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು—ಹೀಗೆಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಂದ ವಸೂಲುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಂಡೀಷರ್ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, ಅದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅನೇಕರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಮೇಜರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈನರ್ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ರಿಪೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ದಿನವಾದರೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಒಂದು ನೀತಿ ನಿಯಮವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಟುಕೊಡಬಹುದು, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಿಡಬಹುದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೆರೆ ದುರಸ್ತುಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗಿದ್ದ ಉತ್ಸಾಹ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಊರಿಗೆ 4 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ಬಂತು, ನಮಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಒಬ್ಬರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಈಗ ಕೆರೆ ದುರಸ್ತು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಮಣ್ಣುಕಾಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರಿ ಇಂಥಾದ್ದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ್ದು, ಅಷ್ಟೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೆಸ್ ಬೇರೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕುಣಿಗಲು ಕೆರೆಗೆ ಸೆಸ್ಸು 8 ಆಣೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು, 4 ಆಣೆ ಹಾಕುಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಗೆ 3 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ದುರಸ್ತುಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಕೆರೆ ನೋಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಇಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿವೆ. ನಿನ್ನೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿರಬಹುದು, ಲಂಚನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಅನೇಕರು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರು ಕೆರೆ ನೋಡಿ ವರದಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆ, ವರದಿ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಡಿ—ಎಂದು ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸಲವಾದರೂ ಕೆರೆನೋಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಆಫೀಸರು ಅಥವಾ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಆಫೀಸರು ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ಮಾಡಿ, ಕೆರೆ ತೂಬು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆ? ಹಿಂದೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು; ಈಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ ನೋಡಿ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಪವೇನಾದರೂ ಇದೆಯೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲುಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ 10-12 ವರ್ಷ ಕೆರೆನೋಡದೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ಈಗ ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಣ್ಣುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಕೆರೆ ಒಡೆದುಹೋಯಿತು; ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು; ಇಂಥ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ಉದಾಸೀನಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಲೋಪವನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಚೆಕ್‌ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಚೆಕ್‌ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹೇಳಿದರು; ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗ್ಗಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬ ಅನುಮಾನವಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲುಭಾಗ ಮೈನರ್ ಕೆರೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 30 ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಾಕಿ ಮೇಜರ್ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ರಿಪೇರಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಇಗ್ನೊರೆನ್ಸ್ ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಮಾತೆತ್ತಿದರೆ ಜಾಯಿಂಟ್ ರೆಸ್ಪಾನ್ಸಿಬಿಲಿಟಿಯಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I refute the insinuation that I am ignorant, Sir. I know as much as the Hon ble Member knows.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ಆಮೇಲೆ ಹೋದವರ್ಷ ಮಳೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಆಗಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಭಿಕ್ಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ದುರದೃಷ್ಟವಶಾತ್ ಕೆಲವು ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಒಡೆದುಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಅಂಥ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನೀಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಅಂಥ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾರಿಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಕೆರೆದುರಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ವಿರೋಧ ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಪಿ. ನಾಗರಾಜಮೂರ್ತಿ (ಮಳವಳ್ಳಿ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನು ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನನ್ನ ಈ ನಿಲುವಿಗೆ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಳವಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಟ್ಟೂರು ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮವಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೆರೆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು ಮತ್ತು ನಾನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಖೋತಾನಿರ್ಣಯ ತಂದು ಆ ಕೆರೆ ಅಂಗಳದ ಜಮೀನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು, ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆ ಕೆರೆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಆ ಕೆರೆ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟು ಜಮೀನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿರಲು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜಮೀನು ಸಾಗು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಪಿ ನಾಗರಾಜಮೂರ್ತಿ.)

ವಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಕೆರೆ ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನಕೊಡದೆ ಅದನ್ನು renew ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಮನವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಗಮನಿಸದೆ ಆ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕೊಡದೆ ಅದರ ಮೀನನ್ನು ಹರಾಜು ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿಮಾಡುವುದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ, ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟಿ, ವೈಷಮ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆದು, ಜಗಳಗಳಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ವೇದ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದರೂ ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ವರ್ಗದವರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನೂ ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆದು, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜಮೀನುದಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ನೀತಿ ತುಂಬ ವಿಷಾದಕರವಾದುದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೂ ಬೆಲೆಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಅಪವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದವರೂ ಇಷ್ಟು. ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಜಮೀನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವವರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು. ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸ್ವಜನ ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬ ಅಪವಾದಕ್ಕೂ ಬಲವತ್ತರವಾದ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ವರ್ತನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಮನೋಭಾವ ತೀರಾ ಖಂಡನೀಯವಾದುದು. ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಕೊಂಡು ರೈತರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆರೆ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟುದಾರರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

* ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆಡಹಿದರು: ಭೂಮಿ ಉಳುವವನಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಿಘ್ನವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಕೆರೆ ರಿಪೇರಿಯಾಗದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ನೀತಿ ನಿಯಮಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟುಬಿದ್ದು ಒಂದು ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗಿಯೇ ತೀರಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು. ಇದು ಅನುಭವದ ಮಾತು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಲೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಮಾತು, ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಹ ಆಲೋಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇ. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಅಂತೂ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಾಯಿದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನೂ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಬಿ. ಪಿ. ನಾಗರಾಜಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಂದಂಶವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂ.— ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ವಿವರ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದಕಾರಣ ಇದನ್ನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೂ ಇದೇನೂ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆದುದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿವರ ಬಹುಶಃ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನಾಗರಾಜಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದರೆ, ಅವರು ಈ ದಿನ ಮಾಡಿದ ಆಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಲಾರರು. ಏನೋ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ವೇಗದಿಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿರಬಹುದೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಪಿ. ನಾಗರಾಜಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತು, ಉದ್ವೇಗದಿಂದಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು, ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ 5-6 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವರೇ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸಾವಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ನೋಡಲಿ. ಅದು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಪ್ರಸಂಗವಲ್ಲ. ಬಹುಶಃ ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಈಗ್ಗೆ 20-25 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಇದು ಬಹುದಿನಗಳಿಂದ accumulate ಆಗಿ ಬಂದುದೇ ಹೊರತು, ಒಂದೇ ದಿನ ಅಷ್ಟು ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಕೆಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA (Chennagiri).—It requires a drastic remedy.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I agree; it requires careful examination.

ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು, ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ conserve ಆಗ ಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರಕೊಟ್ಟರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಫಸಲು ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆಯೆಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನೂ ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—That is a matter that requires to be carefully examined.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is not such a small problem as I see. You are referring to all the tanks which are breached, which are useless, etc. May I ask the Hon'ble Member Sri Hutche Gowda whether more than 80 per cent of the tanks in Tumkur District were not got repaired four years ago in the course of about two weeks except desilting?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ಮೀನು ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹರಾಜು ಮೂಲಕ ಕೇವಲ ಹತ್ತು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅದರ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಖರ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೀಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಈ ಪಾಪಸ್ವರು ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬಾರದು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is a fresh point you are now raising.

*Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—So far as that point is concerned Government have thought of not insisting the sale or auction of fishes in all the tanks. We may just confine ourselves to major tanks and leave the rest to the villagers with the condition that they may repair those tanks.

Mr SPEAKER.— The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,93,400 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 11—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

25. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (EXCEPT THE SUB-MAJOR HEADS B,C AND F).

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,300 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'General Administration (Except sub-major heads B,C and F')."

The first cut motion stands in the name of Sri M. Palaniyappan. It is not in order, because the demand relates to Bellary District but the cut motion is in regard to Bangalore. The next cut motion by Sri. B. Madhavachar must come under Demand No. 26. There remains only the main demand now.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narsipur).—Can we speak on the main demand ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes ;

*Sri M. V. RAMA RAO (Tumkur).—The explanation furnished in the note does not throw any light on two points. First is with respect to the Inspector of Municipal Councils or Local Boards. Every year provision for establishment is made. In Mysore we have no Inspector of Municipal Councils or Local Boards but the superintendence of Local Bodies including the Municipal Councils is entrusted to the Commissioner for Local Self-Government. I should like to know from the Government why they consider it necessary in respect of the transferred territory to make a different arrangement and continue the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards instead of making over the responsibility for the superintendence of these institutions to the Commissioner for Local Self-Government, as in the case of the rest of the territories in Mysore State.

The second point is about the provision of Rs. 3,400 made in respect of miscellaneous expenditure under the head "State Broadcasting." I am quite clear that the establishment of Broadcasting does not maintain correspondence with local officials to assist the work of broadcasting from the Akashvani Station in Mysore which I presume is the station within whose broadcasting jurisdiction this transferred territory will come. If this is correct, I should like the Government to explain the nature of the establishment that is now retained in the transferred territory which necessitates the extra provision of Rs. 3,400 being made under the head 'State Broadcasting.' The Explanatory Note is silent both in respect of the nature of the establishment maintained and in respect of the necessity for its continuance. Generally with respect to both these points as well as with respect to the other expenditure in respect of which this demand is made, I should like to say that whenever money is asked for by Government on the ground that the expenditure is necessitated for the payment of additional charge on the establishment maintained, this House is entitled to have a detailed view of the actual establishment provided, which is done in the course of the general budget, and it is not at all reasonable to omit, as has happened in the present case, to refer to the designation of the establishment in respect of which expenditure proposed has to be incurred.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Sir, in addition to what has already been said by my Hon'ble friend Sri M. V. Rama Rao, I would like to refer to another point which needs clarification. P. 14, under General Administration, money has been asked for Villagers' Responsibility Scheme regarding railways. 'Railways' is a Central subject and I would like to know why there is necessity for the villagers' responsibility for the guarding of railways.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Chief Minister)—Sir, the demand relates primarily to the transferred territory, namely, Bellary District. Bellary District, as I have already explained in some other connection, has establishment and items of expenditure which are not in our Budget. We are trying to introduce uniformity. For that purpose, various circumstances that are prevailing in the Bellary District are being examined. These very points that were raised by Hon'ble Members are under consideration of the Government and I think I will be able to rationalise these things in the coming Budget. What we have now done is to retain the *status quo* position in the supplementary demand relating to transferred territory. I readily concede that there are no Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards in the rest of the State. These offices need not be retained in Bellary District.

Regarding State Broadcasting, Sir, there are, I understand, broadcasting sets supplied to some of the places in the new district. It is their expenditure that is mentioned here.

Regarding the villagers' responsibility to guard railways, I am told that, because of the disturbances, this expenditure has been included. Now all these disturbances have ceased, and I hope I will be able to omit it in the next year's budget. Because of the *status quo* position, as I said, all these items have been retained. So far as Bellary is concerned, I may assure the House that with the utmost speed, we shall introduce uniformity.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—I only wanted to know what kind of establishment charges are incurred under this head.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I said there are some broadcasting sets supplied by the Government and they are being made use of in the villages and the expenditure is in connection with the maintenance of these sets. It is not State Broadcasting; it is misleading. It is not as though there is a Broadcasting Station.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—Is there any establishment to maintain or for inspecting or for looking after these receiving sets that are provided in the rural areas?

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Yes, maintenance charges are brought under this head. Especially in places where there is no electricity, batteries are provided.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Regarding the villagers' responsibility for guarding railways, you explained that you have maintained the *status quo*. Was it levied in the nature of fine for the disturbances?

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Government, I am told, is paying this sum to the heads of villages and some persons to keep watch over the railway track. It is not a liability of the villagers. But the Government is paying it to the villagers.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,300 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'General Administration (Except sub-major heads B. C. and F)'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 12—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (STATE LEGISLATURE AND ELECTION CHARGES).

25. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (B. PARLIAMENT AND THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND C. ELECTIONS FOR LEGISLATURE).

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,900 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'General Administration (State Legislature and Election Charges).'"

PROVIDING QUARTERS FOR LEGISLATORS.

*Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Sir, I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head '25. General Administration B. Parliament and the State Legislature and C. Elections for Legislature' for Rs. 48,900 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to urge the necessity for providing quarters for the Legislators.)"

Sir, it has been a long-felt necessity for the legislators to have quarters so that they may be able to devote a good deal of time and attention for the study of the subjects that come up before the Legislature. As you are aware, Sir, we are being disturbed greatly by the way we are housed at present. We are almost huddled about, four or five members in one room, and we will not be able to devote any attention to proper study ; and especially during the Budget Sessions you will have friends of Members and parents of students who will be struggling for securing seats ; they will also disturb us. It is better that quarters are put up for the use of the legislators. It has been generally done in Hyderabad and Uttar Pradesh and other places. It is an immediate necessity that quarters for legislators should be put up.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved :

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100".

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—It is true that the Legislators have not got proper accommodation. It is a question of building a new house for the purpose. If the House agrees, Sir, I can straightaway take that work.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is now Five of the Clock. The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,900 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'General Administration (State Legislature and Election Charges)'."

The motion was adopted.

5 P.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the list of Demands circulated to members be granted to the Government to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954 in respect of Demands Nos. 13 to 21, both inclusive."

The motion was adopted.

Demands Passed by Guillotine.

[As directed by the Speaker, the motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.]

DEMAND No. 13.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION).

25. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (F. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION).

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,47,400 be granted to the Government to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'General Administration (F. District Administration)'."

DEMAND No. 14. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

27. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,29,800 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 15.—JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

28. JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,29,400 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of "Jails and Convict Settlements':"

DEMAND No. 16.—POLICE.

29. POLICE.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,44,300 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 17—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

36. SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND No. 18—EDUCATION.

37. EDUCATION.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,01,600 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 19—MEDICAL.

38. MEDICAL.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. 20.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

39. PUBLIC HEALTH.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 96,200 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 21.—AGRICULTURE.

40. AGRICULTURE (EXCEPT BOTANICAL AND OTHER PUBLIC GARDENS).

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,31,400 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1954, in respect of 'Agriculture (Except Botanical and other Public Gardens)'."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for the day and meet tomorrow at 12 NOON.

The House adjourned at Two Minutes past Five of the Clock to meet again on Wednesday, the 20th January 1954.

WD 1581—GPB—550—2-3-54